

National Union Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

The News.

Atlanta is ours at last. On the morning of the 21 inst., Sherman made a brisk movement to the south of the city, cutting the rebel army in twain, charging that portion which was south of the city, and routing it from its works. His official dispatch was dated 26 miles south of Atlanta, and he is still in pursuit of the rebels. Gen. Hood, with the remainder of the army, blew up the magazine, and burned a large number of cars laden with ammunition and stores, and evacuated Atlanta, which was occupied by General Sherman. It is now in our complete possession. The rebels lost 3,000 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. Our loss will not exceed 1200. Three rebel Generals were killed, and one captured. One of the killed was Gen. Hardee.

Wheeler's raid to destroy Sherman's communications, has proven a failure. He is in full retreat, with our forces in hot pursuit. His men were at one time compelled to dismount and take to the brush, and five hundred horses were captured.

There has been some sharp fighting in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Crook has routed the rebels, inflicting considerable loss upon them.

A Federal force under Gen. Gillam, surprised John Morgan's band, near Granville, in East Tennessee, killed Morgan and a large number of his men, and took many prisoners. The dead were scattered in every direction. Thus has another rebel bugaboo gone under.

Upon the whole, the military situation was never more encouraging than at present. It looks as if a peace policy were about to be inaugurated, but not exactly the kind the Chicago Platform calls for.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—The Lane papers are sadly disappointed—they are indignant. The Chicago Convention is over, and yet none of the Anti-Lane papers in Kansas have hoisted the names of its nominees, as Lane and his organs predicted and hoped they would. They still persist in supporting Old Abe. The Laneites would be exceedingly rejoiced if every opponent of that corrupt demagogue would oppose Lincoln—they have been doing their best to drive all such from his support. But they have had very poor luck, so far. Now they are getting wrothy over it. If matters run along as at present, Old Abe will soon begin to discover what every one else has who has ever had dealings with the creature—that Lane is a consummate liar—that he does not control Kansas for Lincoln, but that the true friends of the Administration are those who oppose Lane, and who will this Fall send him adrift. As soon as Old Abe discovers this, up slips the patronage which Lane has managed to secure, under false pretences, to buy himself a re-election. Hence the squealing of the old sow and little pigs.

A BAD BEGINNING.—No sooner is McClellan nominated, than he is dealt a succession of stunning blows under the short ribs. Instead of the nomination encouraging the Southern armies to renewed energy and success, the selection of McClellan as the leader of the rebel party in the North, appears to have the same effect upon their Southern brethren in arms, as his leadership of the Union army had upon it—they are falling into decay, and meeting with nothing but disaster. Atlanta has fallen, John Morgan is killed, the rebels have been defeated in the Shenandoah Valley, Hardee is dead, and Gold has had such a severe fall as to almost break its back. Just like as any way, the Union forces will be men enough to capture Richmond, Charleston and Mobile, and destroy the Pirate Tally-haus, just to injure McClellan's prospects, and make the country laugh at the Peace Platform.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints, and Fevers, they are a perfect safe-guard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 65 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

JIM LANE is shortly to make a speech for Ben. Loan, in St. Joseph. He ought to read from the stand, the speech he made in the Senate, in 1862, in which he drew such an eloquent contrast between loyal Atchison and disloyal St. Joe, and succeeded in depriving the latter of a branch of the Pacific Railroad.

Discontent, and its Cause.

It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact, that thousands of good and loyal men throughout the Union have become discontented with the Administration—that very many, lacking in stability and firmness, have been carried by their discontent into the ranks of the Peace Democracy—and that, from this cause, the re-election of Lincoln has become a matter of considerable doubt. Here, in Kansas even, hundreds of the best men in the State, who intend to vote for Lincoln, will do so under protest—that is, they prefer some other man, but will support him in order to prevent the election of a rebel sympathizer. In Kansas, the grievances are more aggravated than in any other portion of the country; for, in addition to the enormous burden of taxes, a pack of political demagogues have been saddled upon us by the Administration, to impose upon us, and eat up our substance.

Let us look into a few of the causes, and ascertain who is responsible. Loyal men do not complain at heavy taxes to support the Union, if they know that their money is properly applied. The people are compelled to pay 60 cents per pound for coffee, 30 cents for sugar, 20 cents for bacon, 50 to 75 cents per yard for calicoes and muslin, and everything else in proportion; are taxed heavily for every article they manufacture, and must pay eight dollars out of every hundred they make, as income tax—and all to furnish means to carry on the Government and the war. But when this money is stolen by hundreds of thousands of dollars, to build up political demagogues, it is just cause for complaint by the people. Contracts in the Army of the Frontier have been let at exorbitant rates, yet the army, during a great part of the time, has been on short supplies. Drovers of contraband cattle and horses are stolen, and the proceeds pocketed by individuals. Government officials are into the business deeply, and every officer who will not aid and countenance these transactions, is dismissed upon trumped up charges. Men who attempt to take Government contracts at something like reasonable figures, are threatened and compelled to quit the country. The result is, in addition to immense fortunes amassed by persons who were but recently paupers or bankrupts, that a corruption fund of \$100,000 has been laid aside, to control the Kansas election. The commander of that Department, who opposed this enormous swindling throughout, after resisting all bribes and threats, has been relieved of his command, and some one put in his place who will give a clear field to the robbers of Government.

The great head of this fraud and corruption is James H. Lane. His friends and tools are carrying on the work. A per centage of the ill-gotten gains finds its way into his purse. That immense corruption fund is intended to purchase his re-election to the Senate. By means of his influence with the War Department, every officer who will not enter into the conspiracy is dismissed the service, or transferred to some other Department. Our country upon the verge of ruin and dissolution, and such work carried on, for the benefit of such a man!

Another grievance of the people of Kansas, is the myriad of useless officers appointed as spies upon their actions, and to keep them in political subjection. Provost Marshals and Detectives are scattered throughout every County, drawing large salaries, and doing nothing but political work for Lane. They are not of the slightest benefit to the Government, but are living fat on the hard earnings of the people, that Jim Lane's political power may be perpetuated. One of the complaints made against George the Third, by our Revolutionary Fathers, in the Declaration of Independence, was: "He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance."

George the Third sent those swarms of officers to watch and keep the people of the Colonies in political subjection. For the very same purpose is Kansas overrun with useless officers, and the people are justified in entering complaint, and solemnly protesting against it. Lane's chief manager holds the office of Provost Marshal General of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. When a tool is wanted in a particular locality to do dirty work, a Deputy Marshal or a Detective is at once appointed, under the pretence that it is necessary to the military service or the public welfare—and the people are taxed to pay his salary. We want the people to understand these things; and once understanding, we are confident they will act.

A VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT.—The Chemical Works of D. B. De Land & Co. are located at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., beside the great Erie Canal, and the great Central Railroad of the State. These works are conducted on a gigantic scale, producing the celebrated Chemical Saleratus, which finds a market all over the world, with a demand that can scarcely be met. It is sold everywhere, and used by everybody who knows the value of health, and who would retain it by using light and wholesome bread.

PETERSON'S Magazine, for October, is received. Illustrated with "Master Mischief," "Rival Oberms," colored Fashion Plate, &c. Reading matter, excellent. Philadelphia—\$2 a year.

SEEVER & JENNINGS, determined to keep up with the times, are receiving their Fall and Winter stock of Goods, and are determined not to be undersold. For particulars, call and see.

PAINTING, GLAZING, ETC.—Mr. N. O. Pierce has just located in this place, for the purpose of pursuing the art of painting, in which he has the reputation of excellence. Those in need of House, Sign, Carriage or Ornamental Painting, Varnishing, Staining, Glazing, or Paper Hanging, are recommended to give him a trial, as he warrants all his work. See his Card.

SADDLERY.—A want that has long been felt in this place, is at length supplied. We refer to a good Saddlery and Harness shop. There is one here now, that is a good one—where everything in this line can be had, of the best quality, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. See advertisement, and call on Noah Walters, nearly opposite the Chief office.

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"On It." This is a phrase that has a deal of meaning, and is peculiar to the Department of the Frontier, the centre of which is Fort Smith. Whenever a commander, subordinate officer, Quartermaster, Commissary or Paymaster makes his appearance, the question is asked, "Is he on it?" If it is satisfactorily ascertained that he is "on it," he is a good fellow, and gets along swimmingly; but if he is not "on it," he is unaccountably stumbling into blunders and misadventures which he has no knowledge of, and makes a host of enemies upon the slightest grounds. The next thing is, he receives an intimation that he had better resign; disregarding which, he is disgraced or "relieved." This mysterious phrase, reduced into plain English, means, "How does he stand on the question of robbing and swindling the Government?" One who enters fully into the business, is supposed to be "on it."

Gen. Blunt was "on it," and, from being a bankrupt when he entered the army, he has amassed a fortune of \$500,000. Gen. Thayer, and McNeil, with all their famous fighting reputation, are said to be "on it." At least, they have a full knowledge of all the swindling operations, and wink at them.

Jim Lane, and his Sancho Panza, Sid. Clarke, are "on it." They have filled their pockets, and have a corruption fund of \$100,000 to re-elect Lane.

McDonald & Co., contractors and traders, and Lane's chief managers in the Army of the Frontier, are "on it." They are immensely rich, manage the swindling business, and collect the corruption fund.

A host of Quartermasters, Paymasters, Commissaries, Suters, and subordinate military officers, are all "on it," robbing the Government they have sworn to defend.

Col. Wm. A. Phillips was not "on it." But one Rev. Hutchinson, who formerly professed to be a follower of Christ, but is now a follower of the Devil's vicegerent on earth, Jim Lane, is "on it," and not long since approached Phillips with the proposition that if he would come to Kansas and run as the Lane candidate for Governor, he would be given \$50,000 of the corruption fund to secure his election. Phillips indignantly refused, and commanded Satan to get behind him. He had previously refused to permit McDonald & Co. to perpetrate an enormous swindle, by accepting a bribe that had not been delivered. Having persistently refused to be "on it," or to be bought off, he was "relieved" of his command; and now we go to the interests of the Government in the Frontier Department.

The people of Kansas now propose to be "on it"—not in the sense that it is understood down about Fort Smith, but in hoisting the robbers who are impoverishing the Government, eating up the substance of the people, and forging political chains for Kansas.

Uncle George Keller, of Leavenworth, has been enlivening this region with his good-humored front-piece, for some weeks past. He has not forgotten how to work, and is engaged in an extensive job of haying; although, if "flesh is grass," he had no occasion to go abroad for that species of forage. Uncle George was one of the Free State pioneers of Kansas, and stood at his post while others, who have since appropriated the honors and emoluments, were being lionized far away; and in his old age he has not taken to the worship of brazen images.

Some Lane devotee publishes an article in the Atchison Free Press, signing himself "A Democrat," in which he begs of his friends to stick to the old party, and not go off with an opposition party, upon the cry of opposition to Lane. Lane must be tremendously hard up, when, after buying up all the old Democratic "played-out" who would sell for office or promises, he piteously begs of the masses of the party not to unite with the opposition to him!

It appears that this is about the only portion of Kansas which this season affords game that will pay for the cutting for hay. There are several parties here from Leavenworth, going extensively into the business, besides a number of parties residing here and at other places. Thousands of tons of hay are being put up; and those engaged in it will doubtless make a good thing, as hay will command a high figure during the coming year.

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GOVE EAST.—Lane, it is said, has started for Washington. What is he after, at this season of the year? Has he gone to tell Old Abe how he has smashed all opposition to him in Kansas, and to beg for fat places for a few of his squealing pigs? Has Old Abe agreed on him, and made it necessary for him to go to Washington and quiet the President with some bare-faced lie? Or, has Col. Phillips commenced stirring up the friends in the Frontier Department, jeopardizing that \$100,000 Corruption Fund, and causing Lane to hurry off to give the Secretary of War the proper instructions to another investigation? After all, we believe we know what the matter is. Lane, in his travels, found some obscure County in which a majority of the voters were not Federal office-holders, and was therefore likely to return a member of the Legislature opposed to him; and he has gone to Washington to hunt up offices for enough of them to turn the scale.

PANORAMA OF THE WAR.—This magnificent work of art, which has been under way for some weeks, is at length completed, and was exhibited in this place for the first time, on Wednesday night. It consists of a large number of fine oil paintings of battles and other scenes of the present war, executed by a skillful artist, from sketches taken on the spot where they occurred, and may therefore be relied upon as being truthful and correct representations. In a few days this Panorama will start on a tour of exhibition through the country. The entertainment will be enlivened with patriotic, sentimental and comic songs, by one who has made music a life-long study. The proprietors have been to a heavy expense of time and money, and deserve a liberal patronage from all patriotic citizens and lovers of art.

D. W. Wilder has severed his connection with the Leavenworth Conservative. Although hopelessly sunk in the bog of Laneism, there was a spice and "get-up" about his editorials that made them readable. Since the new imported editor took charge of the Conservative, it has been as dull as the big end of a goose-egg. Wonder if there is not something significant in Web's leaving the concern now? The Lane star is waning, and soon the Conservative will be the organ of the little and of nothing. Web leaves it while the sign is right; and when Lane's successor is chosen, he can claim that he had abandoned the Great Cowhired, and is therefore entitled to retain his fat office. Rate and a sinking ship.

A meeting was held at Iowa Point, last Saturday, to appoint a Delegate to Jim Lane's Convention, which meets at Topeka, to-day. We are informed that some men participated who to meet at the Point, eight years ago, to devise plans to kill Jim Lane, and who were jayhawked or frightened into being Union men. Now they call Anti-Lane men Copperheads! Thomas D. Killough was appointed Delegate. Wonder if he took his tin horn along to Topeka?

An old woman at Humbolt put on her glasses and looked at me all over; took off my hat, and looked at my head. Great God! She thought I had horns and a tail!—Lane's Lawrence Speech.

And she had reason to think so; for didn't Lane, in his celebrated speech somewhere in Iowa, during the Border Ruffian troubles, in relating the Wakarusa tragedy, repeat, over and over, "I could a tale unfold?" If he had no tale, how could he unfold it?

New STORE.—As an evidence that the trade of this point is rapidly on the increase, we may cite the opening of new goods establishments. Mr. H. Cooper has recently opened a store in Dorland's brick, on the Levee, where he is offering an extensive variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, etc., at the very lowest prices. Let the public give him a call, as good bargains may be had. His advertisement appears in this issue.

Our town is just now annoyed by a pack of drunken, loafing Indians, both day and night, who have added an extensive stock of impudence to their other attractions. Many of them, we are sorry to say, are dressed in United States uniform. The white soldiers who came at the same time they did, went back to duty some days ago; why are these lazy "cusses" granted more privileges than white troops?

Col. Bowen, of the Kansas 13th, is making bold strokes for the Lane nomination for Governor. Should he be nominated and elected, and Lane returned to the Senate, Kansas will be past praying for; for even the salvation of the Lord could not reach her case.

The Leavenworth Times says that Emert, of the Fort Scott Monitor, cannot see farther than the end of his nose. (Oh, what a nose!) It is dangerous in the Times to twist Emert upon his misfortunes. He could not help it, if the disease settled in his eyes.

Prince L. Hodgson, of Andrew County, Missouri, it is said, has come out a rip-roaring Radical, and is going it with all his might for that ticket. It will not be long before we hear of him persecuting old and reliable Union men for Copperheads.

Lane has been to Fort Scott, and given Emert \$150. The Monitor then upon backs locally at the Chief.

Rufus Edwards, Esq., from the "Northern tier," was in town on Friday. He informs us that Bobby Guthrie, the renegade Kickapoo, has concluded to abandon the breach-clout, and will make application to be naturalized at this term of the U. S. District Court.—Champion.

Shakespeare records, as a great phenomenon, that "Barnum Wood came to Dunsinane." That officer has been outdone in our time. Forrest made a dash into Memphis.

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A FRAGMENT.—Some days prior to the State Convention in September, 1862, our present worthy Secretary of State and our still worthy Treasurer met at the Capital. By a singular coincidence the "grim chieftain" was also here. The Secretary did not stand alone. Modern degeneracy had reached him. He yearned for Congressional honors. The immortal white hat and venerable bald head had become indissolubly associated with every political and Legislative assemblage. He seemed every indication of plunder with the nasal keenness of a full-blooded setter.

But to our story. Lawrence was anxious that the "grim chieftain" should be advised of his desire, and agree to gratify the same. To this end he besought the accommodating Spriggs to lay the case before the great mogul, and receive his reply. With a wonderful show of alacrity the Treasurer started on his mission, taking good care, however, when he arrived in the great man's presence, to say nothing of the errand which brought him thither. Upon his return, the Secretary, with anxious mien and tremulous voice, asked for the result.

"Well," said Spriggs, "he told me to tell you to hold on—he's got a better thing for you."

"H—ll and d—n," replied the usually imperturbable Secretary, "he wants me to take the Governorship, but I shan't do no such thing!"

Here's where the laugh comes in.—Topeka Tribune.

The correspondent of the Rochester Democrat from the Syracuse Convention, thus describes Vallandigham:

"Val is five feet ten. I should say, square, broad features; large eyes, gray in the light of the sun; the forehead of a reflecting man, and the top-head of an ambitious and unscrupulous man. His hair is flecked with grey—gathered, perhaps, in Dixie, for he is young yet—and wears his whiskers around his immense jaw, which work in a nervous way when he is passive, and open and shut, when he is speaking, as squarely as if they had no hinge. Nose of Hebraic outline. Long upper lip of a determined leader. He wears a white Marseilles vest to-day, a black bombazine coat, and a light soft hat. Fernando Wood leans over to whisper to him, and fingers a gold-headed cane, presented to V. by his admiring friends at Dayton."

Of the old abolitionists of name and fame, only Wendell Phillips and Dr. Cheever cling to the exploded and traitorous Fremont movement. All the rest abandoned it, and support Mr. Lincoln, since it has become an open ally of the Copperhead Democracy, and from making anti-slavery its first principle, has thrown it overboard altogether. Both the Liberator and National Anti-Slavery Standard, the representative papers of the abolitionists, ridicule and denounce the Fremonters in their present attitude, and give their influence for Mr. Lincoln's re-election. The position of Mr. Phillips is especially contemptible, and strips him of much of the respect and confidence he has been acquiring during the last few years.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Baptists are about to make a strong raid on Kansas. They have a splendid appropriation of land for colleges and educational purposes, and are about to send out from New York City and neighborhood, some of their strongest and most vigorous men to reside in that State. Mr. Kalkoff goes out to take charge of that college; Rev. Frank Remington to settle in Atchison; Rev. Samuel Knapp to settle in Leavenworth.

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Platform of the Chicago Convention.

1. That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

2. That the Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

3. That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

4. That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths; and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defense, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetration of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

5. That the shameful disregard by the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who are now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

6. That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army and the seamen of our navy, who are now and have been in the field and under the flag of their country, and in the event of its attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection and regard that the brave soldiers and sailors of the Republic have so nobly earned.

GEN. LANE'S DOUBLE DEALING.—Gen. Lane has written a letter to an Atchison man, in which he says:

"I opposed the Henderson Amendment for the benefit of Atchison. I have voted for your interest at all times; I voted for the confirmation of the Kickapoo treaty. Now, if you will elect a Legislature favorable to me, you shall have everything that you want; the Henderson Amendment shall be repealed, the Kickapoo treaty shall be ratified, and all other things done for your interests that you can ask. Fail to do so, and I am your enemy forever."

He has written to a man in this County:

"Elect a Legislature favorable to me, and you shall have aid in building your railroad, the Kickapoo treaty shall be abrogated, and your interests as carefully attended to as you or any other citizen of the Northern Tier can desire."

Here, then, we have his pledge to Atchison—a pledge he cannot keep if he is honest with us—and his pledge to us, he cannot keep if he is honest in his promises to Atchison.—Investigator.

A COLD WINTER COMING.—Mr. C. L. Flint, of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, prophesies that next winter will be one of unusual severity. Mr. Flint remarks:

"The cold winter of 1861, was preceded by a summer marked by a sore and long continued drought in July and August. In 1745 the drought was intense in New England, and this summer was followed by so hard a winter that the suffering was intense. In 1749 there was another 'melancholy dry time'; the winter following, long and dreary; and the summer of 1762 accompanied by a drought of terrible severity."

He also cites the drought of 1854 and 1856, and the winters succeeding, as conclusive evidence on this point. We hope the prophecy will fall, but in war a season is well forewarned, forearmed.

The North Carolina Times, speaking of the recent election, says: "The Holden men have a majority in the Legislature. The citizens of North Carolina desire peace; notwithstanding the fact that rebel bayonets were used to overawe the Conservative party, who supported Holden in the extreme Western Counties, we learn that Holden received some very handsome majorities, but their vote was thrown out on the ground that they were not considered 'loyal' to the Confederate Government. At Kingston, men were imprisoned for voting for Holden."

GREELY ON CONGRESSMEN.—The 38th Congress, which has just closed its longer session, was an uncommonly green one. We believe not more than half its members ever before held seats in either House. A very considerable proportion of its members are men of quite moderate abilities—about equal to the duties of a justice of the peace. Some of them bought their nomination outright; others traded for them; perhaps fifty in all got in because they were really fit for legislators and the people knew it. It is a solemn fact that we do not send so able men relatively to Congress as were sent forty to sixty years ago.—Tribune.

The enemy used to fight "Little Mac" with Quaker guns. We suppose the order will now be reversed, and "Little Mac" will fight with the Quaker guns, since he has been placed on a Quaker platform.

GEN. LANE'S DOUBLE DEALING.—Gen. Lane has written a letter to an Atchison man, in which he says:

"I opposed the Henderson Amendment for the benefit of Atchison. I have voted for your interest at all times; I voted for the confirmation of the Kickapoo treaty. Now, if you will elect a Legislature favorable to me, you shall have everything that you want; the Henderson Amendment shall be repealed, the Kickapoo treaty shall be ratified, and all other things done for your interests that you can ask. Fail to do so, and I am your enemy forever."

He has written to a man in this County:

"Elect a Legislature favorable to me, and you shall have aid in building your railroad, the Kickapoo treaty shall be abrogated, and your interests as carefully attended to as you or any other citizen of the Northern Tier can desire."

Here, then, we have his pledge to Atchison—a pledge he cannot keep if he is honest with us—and his pledge to us, he cannot keep if he is honest in his promises to Atchison.—Investigator.

A COLD WINTER COMING.—Mr. C. L. Flint, of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, prophesies that next winter will be one of unusual severity. Mr. Flint remarks:

"The cold winter of 1861, was preceded by a summer marked by a sore and long continued drought in July and August. In 1745 the drought was intense in New England, and this summer was followed by so hard a winter that the suffering was intense. In 1749 there was another 'melancholy dry time'; the winter following, long and dreary; and the summer of 1762 accompanied by a drought of terrible severity."

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